

- Antenna with 9 segments; 1st of the three apical segments of the antenna transverse; costal vein not longer than the front tibia, ca. 9:10. (Notaulices virtually absent or represented at most by a hair-line suture.) 2
2. Pits at base of 2nd tergite without pubescence; eyes very small, and, in a facial view, not longer than the cheek; the very convex face shiny and almost unsculptured; notaulices showing as fine, hardly noticeable hair-cracks, convergent behind. Africa. **benjamini**, n. sp.
- Pits at base of 2nd tergite with a tuft of pubescence; eyes much larger and much longer than the cheek; notaulices apparently absent, even under high magnification; face appearing less convex, somewhat dull and everywhere with fine scaly-reticulation. W. Indies. **citri**, n. sp.

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NOTES ON CEROCEPHALINI WITH DESCRIPTIONS
OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES
(HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA: PTEROMALIDAE)

KARL-JOHAN HEDQVIST, *The Royal College of Forestry,*
Stockholm, Sweden

ABSTRACT—A key is provided for the 13 genera in the Cerocephalini and synonymical, distributional and biological notes are given for each species. New genera and species described are: **Choetospilisca tabidoides** from Brazil; *Theocolax bifasciata* from Brazil; *T. ferrugineus* from Africa; *T. muesebecki* from the Philippines; *T. turneri* from Africa; **Paracerocephala hirta** from Africa; *Cerocephala petiolata* from Africa; **Muesebeckisia mandibularis** from Brazil; **Gnathophorisea monstrosus** from Brazil; **Gahanisea gnathocerus** from Brazil.

In 1946 Gahan treated *Cerocephala* Westwood and related genera. He discussed the place for that group in the Pteromalidae, created a

new subfamily for that group and gave a key for the known genera. Below the author describes new genera and species.

Tribe CEROCEPHALINI

Large head with frequently large mandibles armed with 2-5 teeth. Antennae inserted on, just below, or above level of anterior margins of eyes. Funicle with 5 or 6 segments, sometimes 7-segmented (in some males). Antennae always separated at base by a prominence or frontal carina. Face with a more or less strong impression. Hind tibia with 2 spurs. Fore wing with a callus at junction of submarginal and marginal veins (except in *Muesebeckisia* n. gen.), sometimes this callus with a tuft of erect bristles; usually fore wing with 2 or 1 maculae. Postmarginal vein short and always shorter than stigmal vein.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF CEROCEPHALINI

(modified from Gahan, 1946)

1. Antenna with funicle 5-jointed in female, 6-jointed in the male, clava solid in both sexes; fore wing with or without a tuft of erect bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins (apterous forms occur) .. 2
 - Antenna with 6-jointed funicle in female or 7-jointed in male; clava of female antenna either solid or indistinctly 3-segmented; clava of male either solid, distinctly 2-jointed or indistinctly 3-jointed; fore wing with or without a tuft of erect bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins (apterous forms occur) 3
 2. Antenna elongate with funicle joints longer than wide; fore wing with a tuft of erect bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins ...
 - **Choetospila** Westwood
 - Antenna short with funicle joints transverse; fore wing without a tuft of erect bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins (apterous forms occur) **Choetospilisca**, n. gen.
 3. Head, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum punctured; fore wing without a tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins 9
 - Head dorsally and mesoscutum entirely smooth and polished; pronotum usually smooth but sometimes sculptured; axillae and scutellum usually polished but sometimes more or less striated; fore wing with or without a tuft of bristles 4
 4. Mandibles large, long and conspicuous 5
 - Mandibles normal 6
 5. Mandible bidentate; fore wing with a tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins **Paralaesthia** Cameron
 - Mandible with four distinct teeth at apex; fore wing with a callus but without a tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins **Acerocephala** Gahan
 6. Antennae inserted distinctly below level of anterior margins of eyes; head seen from above longer than wide or longer and with sides parallel; subapterous or fully winged; when fully winged with a tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins, postmarginal vein absent or only a short stub **Theocolax** Westwood
 - Antennae inserted at or slightly below level of anterior margins of eyes;

- head seen from above with sides not parallel; fore wing with or without a tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins; postmarginal vein distinct but never longer than stigmal vein 7
7. Fore wing with a distinct tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins 8
- Fore wing with a callus but without a tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins **Theocolaxia** Girault
8. Antennae compact with funicle joints transverse. Propodeum with a median carina. Spiracles in spiracular sulci **Paracerocephala**, n. gen.
Antennae more elongate with funicle joints longer than wide. Propodeum without a median carina; spiracles not in spiracular sulci **Cerocephala** Westwood
9. Mandibles normal 10
Mandibles large, long and conspicuous 11
10. Antennae inserted on a level with anterior margin of eyes **Neosciatheras** Masi
Antennae inserted much above level of anterior margin of eyes **Sciatherellus** Masi
11. Mandibles without a basal process **Muesbeckisia**, n. gen.
Mandibles with a basal process 12
12. Mandibles with two distinct teeth **Gnathophorisca**, n. gen.
Mandibles with three distinct teeth **Gahanisca**, n. gen.

Choetospila Westwood

Choetospila Westwood, 1874, Thesaurus Ent. Oxoniensis, p. 137.

Spalangiomorpha Girault, 1913, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 2:333.

Type-species: *C. elegans* Westwood.

Choetospila elegans Westwood

Choetospila elegans Westwood, 1874, Thesaurus Ent. Oxoniensis, p. 157, pl. 25, fig. 10.

Spalangia metallica Fullaway, 1913, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc. 2:286.

Spalangiomorpha fasciiventris Girault, 1913, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 2:334.

Spalangia rhizoperthae Risbec, 1951, Mém. IFAN 13:365.

Cerocephala oryzae Risbec, 1951, Mém. IFAN 13:366. **New synonymy.**

Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Hosts: *Sitophilus oryzae* (L.), *S. granaria* (L.), *S. linearis* Herbst, *Caulophilus latinasus* Say (Curculionidae); *Lasioderma serricorne* (F.), *Stegobium panicum* (L.) (Anobiidae); *Callosobruchus chinensis* (L.), *C. maculatus* (F.) (Bruchidae).

Choetospila frater (Girault)

Spalangiomorpha frater Girault, 1913, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 2:334.

Distribution: Australia.

Host: Unknown.

Choetospilisca, n. gen.

Head in frontal view rectangular and wider than thorax. Antennae, 1151, inserted just below level of anterior margins of eyes. Antenna short and clavate with funicle joints transverse. Mandible with three teeth. Eyes long oval, malar space as long as the length of an eye. Prepectus of moderate size. Fore wing with only a callus at junction of submarginal and marginal veins. Postmarginal vein short, one-third as long as stigmal vein.

Type-species: *C. tabidoides*, n. sp.

Choetospilisca is similar to *Choetospila*, but differs in having no tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins and in having the antenna short and clavate with transverse funicle joints.

Choetospilisca tabidoides, n. sp.

(Fig. 1A)

♀. Straw-coloured with clava and gaster brownish yellow. Fore wing with a large macula below stigmal vein.

Head (fig. 1A) wider than thorax in frontal view rectangular. Antenna, 1151, short and clavate, inserted just below level of anterior margin of eyes. Eyes long oval, malar space as long as the length of an eye. Ocelli small, near the sharp margin between vertex and occiput. Head smooth only in front of anterior margin of eyes, extreme anterior part of pronotum with fine puncturation. Propodeum nearly smooth with very small spiracles. Petiole longer than wide. Fore wing with marginal vein longer than submarginal, stigmal vein three times as long as postmarginal vein. Ciliae long. Legs of moderate size, all femora a little swollen. Terebra not protruding.

♂. Unknown.

Length: ♀ 1.8–2.1 mm.

Holotype: in my collection. Brazil, Nova Teutonia, 300–500 m, 28.X.1963, leg. F. Plaumann.

Paratypes: 6 ♀ specimens in my collection from the same locality.

Choetospilisca tabida (Gahan), n. comb.

Choetospila tabida Gahan, 1946, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 96:354.

Distribution: U. S. A. (Md.).

Host: Cossonine beetle (Curculionidae) infesting a dead branch.

Paralaesthia Cameron

Paralaesthia Cameron, 1884, Bio. Cent.-Amer., Hym., 1:110, pl. 5, fig. 15.

Type-species: *P. mandibularis* Cameron.

Only one species is known. For a discussion, see Gahan (1946, pp. 368–369).

Paralaesthia mandibularis Cameron

Paralaesthia mandibularis Cameron, 1884, *ibid.*, p. 111.

Distribution: Panamá.

Host: Unknown.

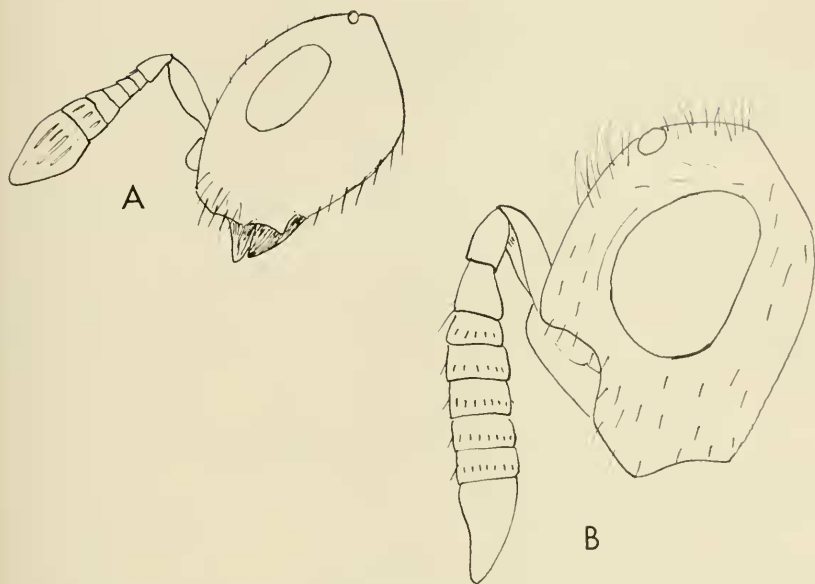


Fig. 1. A, *Choetospilisca tabidoides*, n. gen., n. sp., head in lateral view. B, *Paracrocephala hirta*, n. gen., n. sp., head in lateral view.

Acerocephala Gahan

Acerocephala Gahan, 1946, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 96:369.

Type-species: *Cerocephala atrovioleacea* Crawford.

Two species are known from the U.S.A.

Acerocephala aenigma Gahan

Acerocephala aenigma Gahan, 1946, *ibid.*, p. 371.

Distribution: U. S. A. (Oregon, California).

Host: Bark beetles.

Acerocephala atrovioleacea (Crawford)

Cerocephala atrovioleacea Crawford, 1913, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 45:314.

Distribution: U. S. A. (New Mexico, Colorado, Texas, Nevada, California).

Host: *Conophthorus edulis* Hopkins (Ipidae).

Theocolax Westwood

Theocolax Westwood, 1832, Phil. Mag., ser. 3. 1:127.

Laesthia Haliday, 1833, Ent. Mag. 1:335.

Type-species: *T. formiciformis* Westwood.

Two species belong in this genus.

Theocolax bakeri (Crawford)

Cerocephala bakeri Crawford, 1914, Philip. J. Sci. 9:460.

Distribution: Philippine Islands (Los Baños).

Host: Scolytid (?).

Theocolax formiciformis Westwood

Theocolax formiciformis Westwood, 1832, Phil. Mag., ser. 3. 1:127; 1874, Theasaurus Ent. Oxoniensis, p. 138.

Laesthia vespertina Haliday, 1833, Ent. Mag. 1:336.

Distribution: Č. S. R., England, Finland, Germany, France, Sweden, New Zealand.

Host: *Anobium* spp. (Anobiidae).

Theocolax litigiosa (Rondani)

Laesthia litigiosa Rondani, 1866, Ann. Soc. Nat. Modena 1:23.

This species does not belong in the *Cerocephalini*.

Theocolaxia Girault

Theocolaxia Girault, 1924, Lèse Majesté, new Insecta, and robbery, p. 1.

Cratomus Dodd (nec Dalman), 1924, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia 48:170.

Proamotura Girault (in part): Dodd, 1927, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 9:66.

Type-species: *T. lessingi* Girault.

Six species and two forms are known, including the four new species described below.

Theocolaxia bifasciata, n. sp.

(Fig. 2)

♀. Reddish brown; mesoscutum, scutellum, propodeum, gaster, terebra except base, all femora, mid tibiae and hind tibiae dark brown. Base of terebra, all tarsi and hind coxae yellowish white to pale yellowish brown. Fore wing with 2 maculae (fig. 2C), one at junction of submarginal and marginal vein and another one below stigmal vein. There is variation in the colour and small specimens are much more pale yellowish brown.

Head (fig. 2A) in lateral view subspherical. Antennae, 1161 (fig. 2B). inserted on a level with anterior margins of eyes. Eyes oval and of moderate size. Between antennal sockets a lump reaching to clypeus, the lump with a longitudinal carina. Mandible with 4 teeth. Face longitudinally striated the rest of head smooth and with few scattered small pits. Occiput with carina. Pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum smooth, pronotum and apex of scutellum with very fine, delicate reticulation. Propodeum rugose. Propectus, mesopleura and mesosternum with fine reticulation. Petiole short, wider than long, with longitudinal carinae and fine puncturation. Gaster elongate, 1st segment incised in the middle of posterior margin, whole gaster with very fine reticulation. Terebra half as long as gaster or a little longer. Legs stout with fore and hind femora swollen.

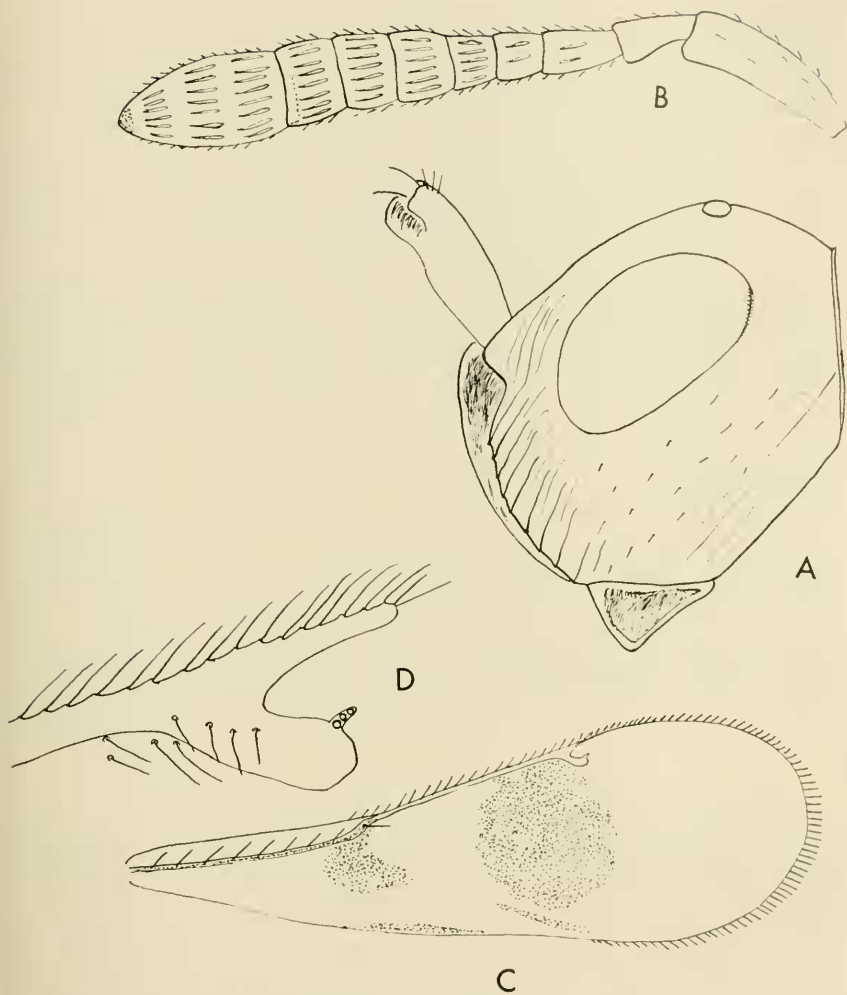


Fig. 2. *Theocolaxia bifasciata*, n. sp.: A, head in lateral view; B, antenna; C, fore wing; D, stigmal and postmarginal veins.

Fore wing (fig. 2C, D) with only 1 bristle at junction of submarginal and marginal vein.

♂. Similar to female, but small specimens more yellowish brown. Petiole much longer than broad (4:1).

Length: ♀, 3.1–3.4 mm; ♂, 3.0–3.2 mm.

Holotype: in my collection. Brazil, Nova Teutonia. 300–500 m, XI.1964, leg. F. Plaumann.

Paratypes: 6 ♀ and 4 ♂, 5 ♀ + 4 ♂ in my collection. Brazil, the same locality, Dec.1962 (1 ♀), 27/7 1963 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂), 14/7 1963 (1 ♀ + 2 ♂), 29/9 1963 (1 ♀), XI.1964 (1 ♀ + 1 ♂); 1 ♀ in British Museum (Nat. Hist). Brazil, Nova Teutonia, 7.I.1945, leg. F. Plaumann.

***Theocolaxia ferrugineus*, n. sp.**

♀. Brown, dorsally on gaster darker. All tarsi yellowish. Fore wing with a small macula below junction of submarginal and marginal veins. A large brown macula below junction of marginal and stigmal veins.

Head subspherical, wider than thorax. Antenna clavate, inserted just above level of anterior margins of eyes. Malar space half as long as length of an eye. Head smooth except in front of anterior margin of eyes there are fine striation. Thorax smooth. Propodeum rugose-reticulate. Petiole as long as wide. Gaster elongate, terebra as long as hind coxa. Postmarginal vein as long as stigmal vein.

♂. Similar to female but darker brown. Propodeum stronger rugose-reticulate. Petiole three times as long as wide, reticulated. Fore wing only with a macula below junction of marginal and stigmal veins. Postmarginal vein a little shorter than stigmal vein.

Length: ♀, 2.4–2.5 mm; ♂, 2.0 mm.

Holotype: British Museum (Nat. Hist.). S. Africa, Pondoland, Port St. John, Nov.1923, leg. R. E. Turner.

Paratypes: 1 ♀ and 1 ♂. 1 ♂, British Museum (Nat. Mus.). S. Africa, George: Cape Province, 19–21.I.1922, leg. R. E. Turner. 1 ♀ Mus. Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Tanganyika Terr: Ngongoro, Rest Camp, 2400–2500 m, 6–19.IV.1957, leg. F. Basilewsky et N. Leleup.

***Theocolaxia muesebecki*, n. sp.**

♀. Reddish brown, dorsum of thorax, gaster and apical part of terebra dark brown. Fore wing pale yellowish with a faint band from callus at junction of submarginal and marginal veins transverse to hind margin of wing, a large macula below junction of marginal and stigmal veins.

Head in frontal view nearly circular and a little wider than thorax. Antennae, 1161 (clava indistinct 3-segmented), inserted on a level with anterior margin of eyes. Antennal furrow reaching median ocellus with a longitudinal sharp prominence. Mandible with 4 teeth. Malar space $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of an eye. Head smooth, face with fine striation. Pronotum, mesoscutum, scutellum and axillae smooth and polished. Prepectus large. Propodeum strongly areolate with a median carina. Petiole four times as long as wide, dorsally striated. Gaster as long as thorax + propodeum. Terebra $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as gaster. Fore wing with submarginal vein equal to marginal vein, postmarginal vein as long as stigmal vein.

♂. Unknown.

Length: ♀, 3.1 mm.

Holotype: in my collection. Philippine Isl. (Luzon, Los Baños).

T. muesebecki differs from all known species of *Theocolaxia* in having very long terebra.

Theocolaxia turneri, n. sp.

♀. Straw-coloured with 6th funicle joint, clava and apex of terebra brownish. All coxae yellowish white.

Head nearly half spherical, wider than thorax. Antennal furrow shallow with a median carina. Malar space as long as the length of an eye. Head and thorax smooth. Propodeum finely rugose with a very short nucha. Petiole transverse. Gaster as long as head and thorax combined. Terebra as long as hind coxa. Stigmal vein a little longer than postmarginal vein.

♂. Similar to female but brown, petiole twice as long as wide.

Length: ♀, 2.0 mm; ♂, 1.8 mm.

Holotype: British Museum (Nat. Hist.). S. Africa, Pondoland, Port St. John, July 10–31, 1923, leg. R. E. Turner.

Paratype: British Museum (Nat. Hist.). S. Africa, Pondoland, Port St. John, Sept. 1923, leg. R. E. Turner.

Theocolaxia insularis (Dodd)

Proamotura insularis Dodd, 1924, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia 48:171; 1927, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 9:68.

Distribution: Australia (Lord Howe Island).

Host: Unknown. Specimens reared from rotten wood.

Theocolaxia insularis var. **grandis** (Dodd)

Proamotura insularis var. *grandis* Dodd, 1927, *ibid.*, p. 64, 68.

Distribution: Australia (North Queensland).

Host: Unknown.

Theocolaxia lessingi Girault

Theocolaxia lessingi Girault, 1924, Lèse Majesté, new Insecta, and robbery, p. 1.

Distribution: Australia (Southport).

Host: Unknown.

Theocolaxia perpulchra (Dodd)

Proamotura perpulchra Dodd, 1927, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 9:70.

Distribution: Australia (South Queensland, Mount Tambourine).

Host: Unknown.

Theocolaxia perpulchra var. **metallica** (Dodd)

Proamotura perpulchra var. *metallica* Dodd, 1927, *ibid.*, p. 71.

Distribution: Australia (North Queensland).

Host: Unknown.

Theocolaxia pityophthori (Ashmead)

Cerocephala pityophthori Ashmead, 1894, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 3:32.

Distribution: U. S. A. (Florida).

Host: *Thysanoes fimbricornis* LeConte, *Pityophthorus consimilis* LeConte.

Theocolaxia scolytivora (Ashmead)

Cerocephala scolytivora Ashmead, 1894, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 3:33.

Distribution: U. S. A. (Florida).

Host: *Loganius ficus* Schwarz.

Theocolaxia viridinum (Dodd)

Proamotura viridinum Dodd, 1924, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Australia 48:171; 1927, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 9:72.

Distribution: Australia (Lord Howe Island).

Host: Unknown.

Paracerocephala, n. gen.

Head wider than thorax. Antenna, 1161, inserted on a level with anterior margin of eyes. Eyes large, malar space nearly as long as the length of an eye. Prepectus of moderate size. Propodeum with a median carina. Petiole longer than wide. Gaster short. Fore wing with submarginal and marginal veins equal. Stigmal vein more than twice as long as postmarginal vein. A tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins.

Type-species: *P. hirta*, n. sp.

Paracephala hirta, n. sp.

(Fig. 1B)

♀. Head and legs rufous, thorax, propodeum, petiole and gaster dark brown. Fore wing with a macula below junction of marginal and stigmal veins.

Head (fig. 1B) wider than thorax and broader than long. Antennal furrow on each side with a strong prominence and a longitudinal lump between bases of antennae and below. Antenna, 1161, inserted on a level with anterior margin of eyes. Eyes large with malar space nearly as long as the length of an eye. Occiput incised in the middle. Pronotum longer than mesoprescutum and with strong shoulders, puncturation rugose, the rest of thorax smooth with notauli and sutures between scutellum and axillae crenulated. Prepectus of moderate size. Propodeum finely rugose with a median carina, spiracles laterally in excavations. Gaster short with petiole longer than wide. Head, thorax and gaster with dense semierect, long hairs. Legs short and very stout, all femora swollen, hind tibiae with 2 spurs. All tibiae flattened. Fore wing with a tuft of erect bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins, both veins equal in length. Stigmal vein more than twice as long as postmarginal vein.

♂. Unknown.

Length: ♀, 2.7 mm.

Holotype: Mus. Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Haut-Uele: Paulis, III.1947, leg. P. L. G. Benoit. The specimen bears also a label with inscription "*Platecrizotes* sp. J. Risbec det.195."

Paracerocephala is similar to *Cerocephala*, but differs as follows: antennae more compact with transverse funicle joints, pronotum sculptured and propodeum has a median carina and spiracular sulci. In some respect also similar to *Neosciatheras* Masi but has a tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins and propodeum with a median carina.

Cerocephala Westwood

Cerocephala Westwood, 1832, Mag. Zool. 2:4.

Epimacrus Walker, 1833, Ent. Mag. 1:368.

Sciatheras Ratzeburg, 1848, Ichn. Forstins. 2:209.

Parasciatheras Masi, 1917, Nov. Zool. 24:189.

Proamotura Girault, 1920, Insec. Insc. Menstr. 8:143; Dodd (in part), 1927, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 9:66.

Type-species: *C. cornigera* Westwood.

Nine species are described from the Old World and North America. Below one is added.

Cerocephala petiolata, n. sp.

♀. Yellowish brown, mesoscutum, scutellum, axillae, antennal clava and gaster dark brown. Fore wing below stigmal vein with a small macula.

Head wider than thorax. Antenna clavate. Antennal furrow shallow. Head and thorax smooth and polished. Propodeum rugose-reticulate. Petiole $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, reticulated above. Gaster as long as thorax, terebra half as long as gaster. Postmarginal vein nearly as long as stigmal vein.

♂. Unknown; see below.

Length: ♀, 1.8 mm.

Holotype: Mus. Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Haut-Uele: Paulis, VII.1947, leg. P. L. G. Benoit.

C. petiolata differs from all known species of *Cerocephala* in having a long terebra.

Cerocephala sp.

♂. Similar to *C. petiolata*, but differs in some details and for that reason it is better to hold it separate.

Straw-coloured with 6th and 7th funicle joints and clava brown. Fore wing with maculation as usual for genus.

Head with antennal furrow shallow. Head and thorax smooth and polished. Face with fine striation. Propodeum rugose-reticulated, petiole three times as long as broad, finely reticulated. Postmarginal vein short, less than half stigmal vein.

Length: 1.7 mm.

Specimen in British Museum (Nat. Hist.). S. Africa, Pondoland, Port St. John, Nov. 1923, leg. R. E. Turner.

Cerocephala aquila (Girault)

Proamotura aquila Girault, 1920, Insec. Insc. Menstr. 8:143; Dodd, 1927, Mem. Queensl. Mus. 9:67.

Distribution: Australia (Queensland), Fiji (Sigatona), Philippine Islands (Luzon), Cuba (Santiago de las Vegas), U. S. A. (Hoboken, New Jersey from Mexico).

Host: Reared from bamboo infested with *Dinoderus minutus* (F.) (Bostrichidae).

Cerocephala caelebs Masi

Cerocephala caelebs Masi, 1917, Nov. Zool. 24:189.

Distribution: Seychelles Islands.

Host: Unknown.

Cerocephala cornigera Westwood

Cerocephala cornigera Westwood, 1832, Mag. Zool. 2:4.

Sciatheras trichotus Ratzeburg, 1848, Ichn. Forstins. 2:209.

Distribution: Č. S. R., England, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, U. S. S. R., Sweden (southern).

Hosts: reared from the following Scolytidae: *Chaetoptelius vestitus* Rey, *Hylesinus fraxini* Panz., *H. toranio* Bern., *Phloeotribus scarabaeoides* Bern., *Scolytus amygdali* Guer., *S. pygmaeus* F., *S. multistriatus* Marsh. A record of *Gastrallus laevigatus* Ol. (Anobiidae) is probably erroneous.

Cerocephala dinoderi Gahan

Cerocephala dinoderi Gahan, 1925, Philippine J. Sci. 27:100; 1946, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 96:360.

Distribution: Philippine Islands (Luzon), Java (Buitenzorg), Sumatra (Deli).

Host: *Dinoderus minutus* (F.) (Bostrichidae).

Cerocephala dubarae Wallace

Cerocephala dubarae Wallace, 1959, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 54:84.

Distribution: U. S. A. (Titusville, Pennsylvania).

Host: *Hadrobregmus carinatus* (Say) (Anobiidae).

Cerocephala eccoptogastris Masi

Cerocephala eccoptogastris Masi, 1921, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, ser. 3. 9:189.

Distribution: Cyrenaica (Bengasi), Spain (Mallorca), Egypt.

Hosts: *Scolytus rugulosus* Ratzb. (?), *S. koningi* Shev. (Scolytidae).

Cerocephala oblonga Delucchi

Cerocephala oblonga Delucchi, 1956, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr. 53:168.

Distribution: Congo (Kivu).

Host: *Mimips rugicollis* Schall. (Scolytidae).

Cerocephala rotunda Delucchi

Cerocephala rotunda Delucchi, 1956, *ibid.*, p. 171.

Distribution: Congo (Kivu), Gambia, 10-1-68, T. Hedqvist.

Host: *Bothynerus quadrioculatus* Epp. (Scolytidae).

Cerocephala rufa (Walker)

Epimacrus rufus Walker, 1833, *Ent. Mag.* 1:369.

Distribution: England, France (?), Sweden.

Host: *Anobium pertinax* F. (Anobiidae).

Sciatherellus Masi

Sciatherellus Masi, 1917, *Nov. Zool.* 24:189, 192.

Type-species: *S. oryginus* Masi.

Only one species, the type-species, is known.

Sciatherellus oryginus Masi

Sciatherellus oryginus Masi, 1917, *ibid.*, p. 192.

Distribution: Seychelles Islands.

Host: Unknown.

Neosciatheras Masi

Neosciatheras Masi, 1917, *ibid.*, p. 189.

Type-species: *N. laticeps* Masi.

Neosciatheras laticeps Masi

Neosciatheras laticeps Masi, 1917, *ibid.*, p. 189.

Distribution: Seychelles Islands.

Host: Unknown.

Muesebeckisia, n. gen.

Mandible exerted, with 3 teeth. Antenna, 1161 (♀) and 11171 (♂), inserted above level of anterior margins of eyes; a protuberance below antennal sockets. Occiput with a margin. Propodeum with a median carina. Forewing with no callus or tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins.

Type-species: *M. mandibularis*, n. sp.

Muesebeckisia is similar to *Paralaesthia* Cameron and *Acercephala* Gahan. From *Paralaesthia* it differs by having no tuft of bristles at junction of submarginal and marginal veins and mandible with 3

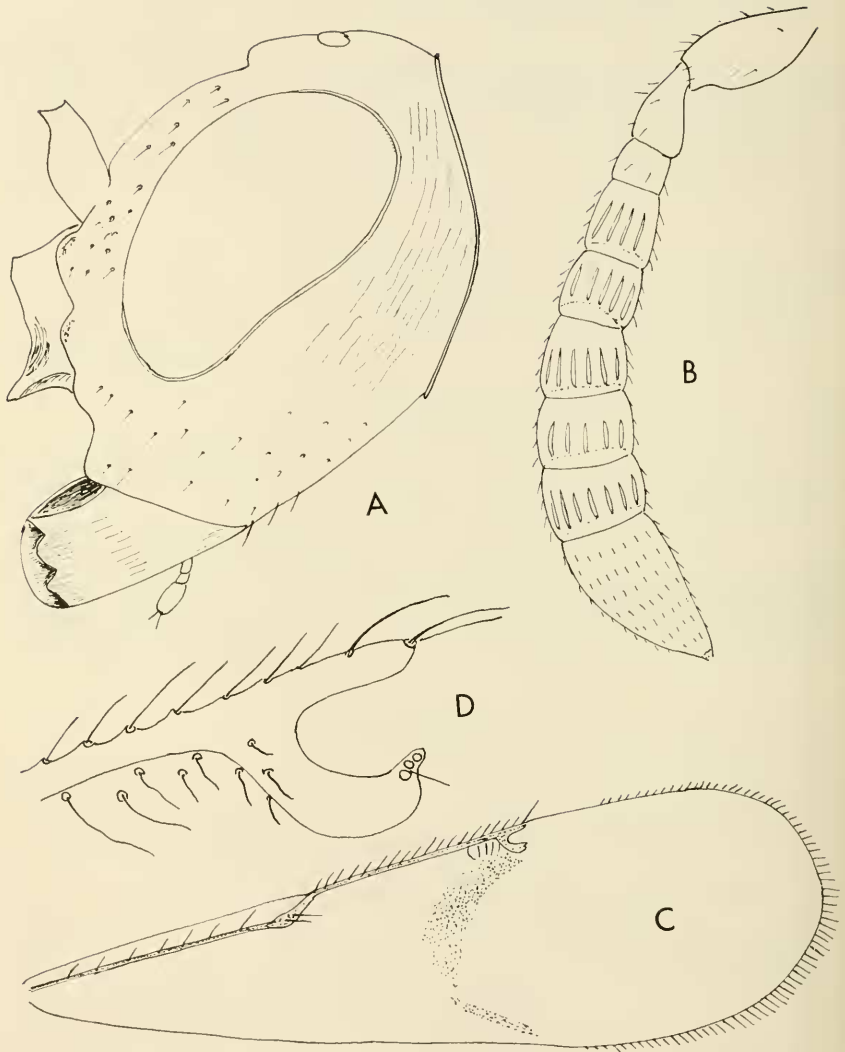


Fig. 3. *Musebeckisia mandibularis*, n. gen., n. sp.: A, head in lateral view; B, antenna; C, fore wing; D, stigmal and postmarginal veins.

teeth; from *Acercephala* it differs by having no callus at junction of submarginal and marginal veins and mandible with 3 instead of 4 teeth.

Muesebeckisia mandibularis, n. sp.

(Fig. 3)

♀. Dark brown—black, head, thorax and gaster ventrally, basal part (half antenna), apex of clava, trochanteres, knees, apex of tibia and tarsi reddish brown. Wings hyaline with veins brown and a faintly macula below stigmal vein.

Head (fig. 3A) with protruding mandibles, the latter with 3 teeth. Antenna, 1161 (fig. 3B), inserted above level of anterior margins of eyes. A projection below antennal sockets (fig. 3A). Eyes oval, large. Ocelli in an equilateral triangle. Occiput with carina. Face and cheeks very finely punctured and with scattered hairs. Thorax with very fine, transverse reticulation, this on scutellum longitudinal. Prepectus large. Propodeum with median carina, rugose, spiracles circular. Petiole as long as wide with fine reticulation. Gaster elongate with very fine puncturation. Terebra exerted, as long as hind femora. Legs stout with fore and hind femora swollen. Fore wing (fig. 3C) with long marginal vein, postmarginal vein as long as stigmal vein (fig. 3D).

♂. Similar to female in colour. Antenna with formula 11171.

Length: ♀, 4.2–4.5 mm; ♂, 3.2–4.0 mm.

Holotype: in my collection. Brazil, Nova Teutonia, 300–500 m, XI.1964, leg. F. Plaumann.

Paratypes: 21 ♀ and 4 ♂. 18 ♀, 4 ♂ in my collection from the same locality; 3 ♀ in Canad. Nat. Coll., Ottawa from the same locality, dated 7.IV.1953.

Gnathophorisca, n. gen.

Head large, wider than thorax. Mandible large, with 2 teeth and basal prominences. Antenna, 1171, inserted on a level with anterior margins of eyes. Between base of antennae is a strong protuberance which is flattened above and margined. The facial impression very shallow. Eyes small. Occiput with fine carina. Both head and thorax with fine striations. Propodeum twice as wide as long, with a median carina and circular spiracles. Petiole nearly as long as hind coxa. Gaster short, oval. Fore wing with maculae and with stigmal vein a little longer than postmarginal vein. Only a callus at junction of submarginal and marginal veins.

Type-species: *G. monstrosus*, n. sp.

Gnathophorisca monstrosus, n. sp.

(Fig. 4)

♂. Yellowish to reddish brown, darker brown on vertex, mesoprescutum, scapulae, axillae, scutellum, propodeum, gaster, coxae, femur and tibia of hind leg. Fore wing with an infuscation below callus and a transverse band from stigmal vein to hind margin.

Head (fig. 4A) large with large mandibles (fig. 4B), each of the latter with 2 teeth and basal prominences. Antenna (fig. 4C) inserted on a level with anterior margins of eyes. Head with fine striations. Malar space as long as the length of an eye. Pronotum with longitudinal striations, mesoprescutum with transverse striations and scutellum longitudinally striated. Propodeum finely rugose with median

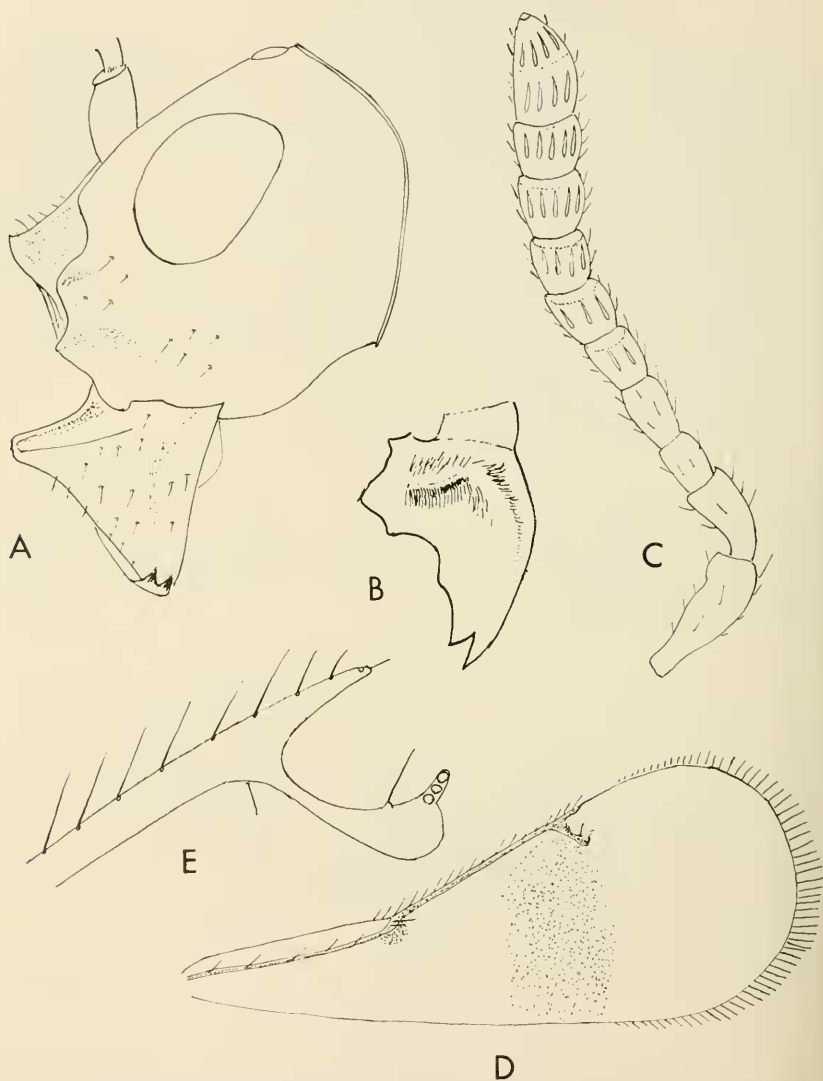


Fig. 4. *Gnathophorisca monstrosus*, n. gen., n. sp.: A, head in lateral view; B, mandible; C, antenna; D, fore wing; E, stigmal and postmarginal veins.

carina and a weak plica. Petiole widest just before the middle. Prepectus small. Legs stout with all femora swollen. Fore wing, see fig. 4D, E.

♀. Unknown.

Length: 3.0 mm.

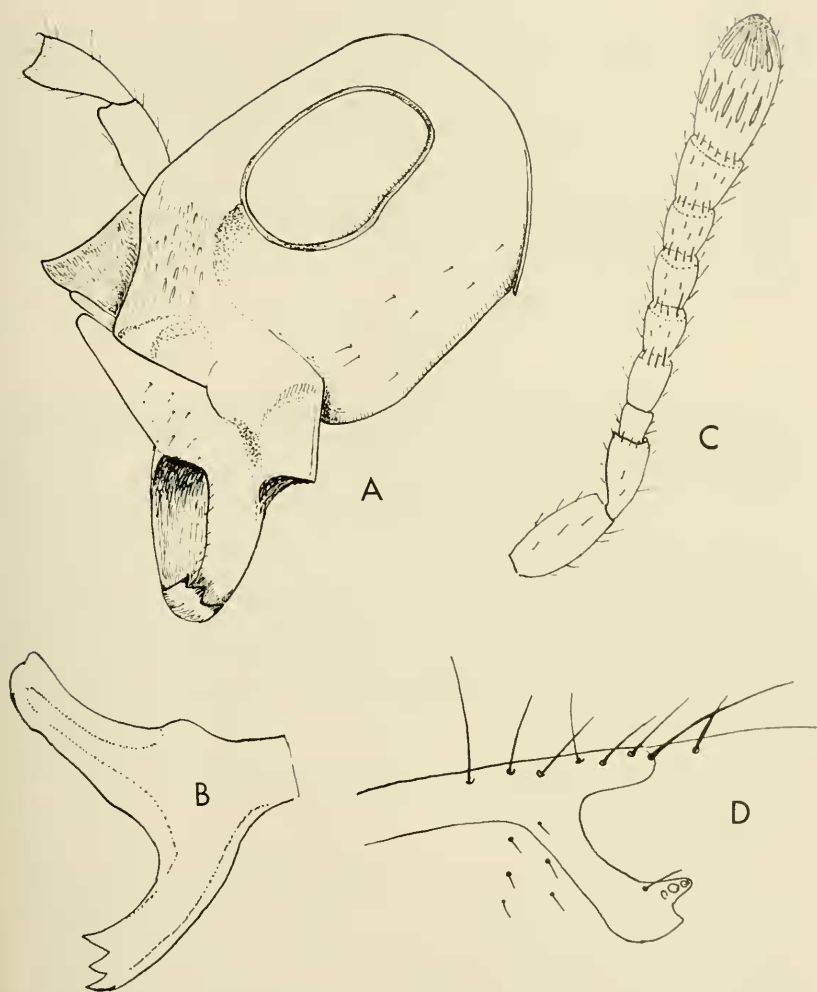


Fig. 5. *Gahanisca gnathocerus*, n. gen., n. sp.: A, head in lateral view; B, mandible; C, antenna; D, stigmal and postmarginal veins.

Holotype: in my collection. Brazil, Nova Teutonia, 300-500 m., 3.IX.1963, leg. F. Plaumann.

Gnathophorisca differs from *Neosciatheras* and *Sciatherellus* by having mandible with a basal prominence, also from *Muesebeckisia* it differs by the same reason, from *Gahanisca* n. gen. it differs by having two mandibular teeth instead of three.

Gahanisca, n. gen.

Head large, mandible with 3 teeth and a very long branch shaped prominence at base. Antenna (fig. 5C), 1161, inserted just below level of anterior margins of eyes. The facial impression shallow, between base of antennae is a strong protuberance which is flattened on top and margined. Occipital carina only visible behind ocelli. Head and thorax with very fine striations. Prepectus small. Propodeum with very fine sculpture, weak median carina and shallow sulcus spiracularis. Petiole long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than wide. Only a callus at junction of submarginal and marginal veins. Stigmal vein a little longer than postmarginal vein and fore wing maculate.

Type-species: *G. gnathocerus*, n. sp.

Gahanisca gnathocerus, n. sp.

(Fig. 5)

♀. Reddish to yellowish brown, darker brown on vertex, thorax, gaster and legs. Fore wing with fumate spot below callus and a transverse fumate band from stigmal vein to hind margin of the wing.

Head (fig. 5A) large, wider than thorax, quadrate. Mandible (fig. 5B) large, with 3 teeth and a long conspicuous branch shaped prominence at base. Malar space a little shorter than the length of an eye. Head nearly smooth, slightly wrinkled near the base of the mandibles. Pronotum finely, longitudinally striated, mesoprepectum with transverse, fine striations, axillae and scutellum with longitudinal striations. Prepectus small and smooth. Propodeum nearly wider than thorax and with a fine weak carina, plica indistinct. Each spiracle in a sulcus spiracularis. The sculpture of propodeum very fine. Petiole long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad. Gaster short, oval, 1st segment longest, 2nd short and 3rd as long as 4th-7th combined. Legs stout, and hind tibia with 2 spurs. Fore wing with a callus at junction of submarginal and marginal veins. Stigmal vein twice as long as postmarginal vein (fig. 5D).

♂. Unknown.

Length: 3.1 mm.

Holotype: in my collection. Brazil, Nova Teutonia, 300-500 m, 8.V.1961, leg. F. Plaumann.

Gahanisca is similar to *Gnathophorisca*, but differs by having 3 mandibular teeth instead of 2, and the shape of the mandible is different.

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NEW SYNONYMY AND GENERIC REASSIGNMENT
IN SOUTH AMERICAN COCCINELLINA
(COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE)

EDWARD A. CHAPIN¹, *Museum of Comparative Zoology,
Harvard University*

ABSTRACT—*Coccinellina reflexa* (Germain) is removed from synonymy under *C. fulvipennis* (Mulsant) and established as a valid species. *C. fulvipennis* (Mulsant) is placed in the genus *Pseudadonia* Timberlake and *Pseudadonia chiliana* Timberlake is placed as a subspecies of *fulvipennis*.

The study of specimens of the genus *Coccinellina* Timberlake from Chile has brought to light some interesting facts concerning the validity of the presently accepted synonymy. Some changes are proposed here and it is nearly certain that several other names in *Coccinellina* will have to be reassigned or placed in synonymy upon examination of types.

***Coccinellina reflexa* (Germain)**

Coccinella reflexa Germain, 1854, p. 333; Bréthes, 1921 (1923), p. 454 (as synonym of *C. fulvipennis* Mulsant); Korschefsky, 1932, p. 510 (following Bréthes); Blackwelder, 1945, p. 454 (following Korschefsky).

Coccinellina reflexa: Timberlake, 1943, p. 15 (as synonym of *C. fulvipennis* Mulsant).

Bréthes, without explanation, placed *C. reflexa* in synonymy under *C. fulvipennis* (*C. rufipennis* Weise, 1898, p. 234, typ. err.). A careful study of Germain's description suggests that this synonymy is false. *C. reflexa* is described as 3 lin. long, (6.3 mm.); as having the pronotum without pale anterior margin and with a pale spot on each side of disc. The elytra are indicated as having pale areas adjacent to the scutellum and with the lateral margins very narrowly black. As far as is known to me, the maximum length of *C. fulvipennis* is not much greater, if at all, than 5.5 mm.; the pronotum is rather broadly margined in front with yellowish white; is without discal spots; the elytra have no

¹ Deceased, May, 1969, manuscript submitted posthumously.